

By the President of the United States.

North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.

e limits of the undermontien of town-love, to wit: North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.

SOTICE TO PER-EMPRION CLAIMANTS

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the lands delignated in the above Procigimation, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as seem as practicable after series this notice, in order that the claim may be adjusticated by those officers agreeably to hav, in due time, prior to the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale; and all claims not duly made known and paid for prior to the date aforesaid, are declared by law to be fort ited.

By the President of the United States, is pursuance of law, I. MARTIN VAN BUREN President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and male is not that a public old will be held at Payette, in the State a resourt, on Monday, the treasty-their day of September next, for the local of the public lands within the limits on the undermention ownships, to wit:

Missouri, on Monday, the tracstytherd day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits on the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and West of the lifth principal meridian.
Townships 5c, 50, and 60, of range 17.
Townships 5c, 50, and 60, of range 19.
Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, also lands reserved or minitary, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale. The sale will be kept agen for two weeks, (unless the lands are smooth disposed of,) and no langer; and no prisate entries of lands, in townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given upler my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini 1889, M. VAN BUREN.

NOTICE TO PRE-EXPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person claiming the right of pre-imption to any of the lands designated in the above Proclamation, is requested to prove the same to the astisfection of the Register and Receiver, and make p-yment there is associate practicable after steing this natice, in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those affects.

in order that the claim may be adjudicated by those officers agrees-bly to law, in due time, prior to the day appointed for the com-mencement of the public sale; and all claims not duly mad-known

and paid for prior to the date aloresaid, one declared by law to be forfeited.

JAMES WHITCOME.

By the President of the United States

N parsuance of law, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of
the U.S. of America, do hereby declare and make known, that
a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Burnington, in the

Territory of lows, on Monday, the twente first day of Cetaber next

for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the under

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Jas. Whitcomp, Commissioner of the General Lan! Office

Commissioner of the General Land Office 27-wew

Townships 53 and 53, of range 25, Townships 59 and 53, of range 29, Townships 59 and 63, of range 30, Townships 59 and 63, of range 31,

are declared by law to be forfeited.

## Confiner,

IN THORAS RITCHIE.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

GENERAL AGENCY, (Texas)

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Ruces-Victoria Course

THE Races over the those course will commence on Tuesday.

the 4th day of September, 1839. The purses will be as follows:
First Day - Mile head, entrance \$10, purse \$150.
SECOND DAY. - Two mile head, entrance \$15, purse \$250.
Third Day - Pre mile heads, entrance \$20, purse \$300.
Foreign Day - Four mile heads, entrance \$20, purse \$300.

Purse, \$860.

Also on the first day a sweepstake for three year old colts, mile heats, entranc. \$100; to name and close the evening preceding the

first day.

Also on the fourth day a sweepstake for four year olds, two mile

heats, entrance \$100, to name and close the evening preceding the heats, entrance grees, will be put up at the stand in cash, by the Pau-The above purses will be put up at the stand in cash, by the Pau-quier White Sulphur Spring Company. The rules of the Petersburg Joekey Club to govern Stables, and litter furnished race horses gruts.

By enter of the Board of Directors of the Exempter White Sulphur Spring Company.

Valuable Real Estate un James River, in Curles' Neck.

August 2: Timber! Timber!!

30,000 STAVES and HEADING, seasoned for flour harries; and 10,000 Hoop Poles, for same, wanted at the Penitentiary; for which the best price, in cash, will be paid, on J. G. WATSON.

Tredegar Rolling Mills and Foundry, Richmond. Va

THE Tredegar Iron Company beg leave to inform the public that their Rolling Mill and Forge are now in complete operation, and they are prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, orders for every description of har Iron, either hammered or rolled, embracing

Flat Iron from 5 8 to 12 inches wide Round and square, 3 16 to 4 do do Hoops, 3-4 to 2 1-2

Fauquier White Su'phur Spring Company. 32-2t

General Agent. 32-3w

Thomas W. Gilmer, Charlottesville.

William W. Dawson, A Charlottes, Richard Edwards, Jr., Richmond, Aug 27

August 27.

August 27

TERMS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. THE substriber has resided in Texas since the Spring of 1837, has been connected with the General Lant Office, and his enjoyed every opportunity of becoming the roughly acquainted with the land haws, and with the location of lands. He offers his services to part sons wishing to invest mode y in located hands, far it is now universally sold to the control of the co The Enguiren is published three times a week due session of the State Legislature, and twice a week

THE THE PER OF THE YEAR.

THE MES OF SURSURIPTION.

The Per Manager, and Three Dollars for six months sone wishing to invest more via increted lands; f.rit is now universally admitted by those who know the ability of Texas to maintain the independent stand, she has taken, that a better opportunity for profitable investment cannot be presented in any country. He would superintend the location of land Serip, (upon the holder's making the necessary advance) and will devote the strictest attention to the interests of those who may employ him. He likewise solicits the gency of companies or individuals of the United States, holding tands in Texas. He will leave the county of Albemsite about the 1st of October next.—Letters addressed to him at United Interville till then, and afterwards at Gaiveston, Texas, will be attended to.

EXPERIENCE. to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and that to this office may be remitted per man, in good and that ones, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all again again of Fraces.—(The postage of a single letter is a lay account to the writer. It is the accumulated post-permistra basiness, which operates as a serious tax upon

arres will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

require of sixtuen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for a continuarie, 50 cents.

der found a distance must be accompanied with the advance of a statisticity telerences, to insure execution.

Attack when advertising mayamount to \$100 per annoum, a distance when advertising mayamount to \$100 per cent.

I the because and Agringes from the country, whenever the country statistic is unknown at this office, must be authenticated in addess attor of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they are used to published.—(Every measure, that has been taken event in assistions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailable of the continuaries of the Communications of the distance of the Postmaster. Every measure, the communication of the communications of the province of the Communications of the distance of the Postmaster. Events on the

estified by the name of the Postmaster. written on the

Trust sale of Valuable Land in Cumberland county and sale of Valuable Land in Cumberland county 3.4. ANT to the terms of a deed, hearing date 21st day of fix, 1826, of record in the clerk's office of the county Court about of, executed by the late John A. Trent and Elizabeth as all, to the subsertairs to seeme a debt therein manitoned of. Williams, the land in said deed meficined, will be sold the metion, for each, on the premises, on Monday, the second of September eaxt. The land is described in the deed as "all crited the tract of land whereon the said John A. Trent now realled Martial county, which lies on the West of the road compared the tract of the county, which lies on the West of the road compared which lies on the West of the road contain two hundred acres, more or less, and is, except about they age thereof, which to a prior incumbrance in favor of Stepart thereof, subject to a prior incombrance in favor of Ste-W. Trent." The sale will be made subject to the prior in-race.—The title is believed to be unexceptionable, but as

Valuable Real Estate on James River, in Curies' Neck, for sale

The subscriber again offers for sale his valuable estate, Turkey Island, on very accommodating terms.

The Tract cont. ins 1180 acres, 700 of which are highly improved land, and the balance heavily timbered. It has a whorf for the delivery of grain, and combines the advantages of the Erchmond and Northern Markets for all crops made. The improvements are good. The well known fertility of the soil of this section of the country, tenders it unnecessary to say any thing further. Any person desirous of purchasing, can see the premises by applying to the Manager, who will take pleasure in showing the same.

The Farm can be delivered at any time, so as to give the purchaser the advantage of seeding a crop of wheat this f-11.

August 27 [32-1m] RO. PICKETT. on le by us as Trustees, we will convey such title to us. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, THOMAS GREEN, Into 2 [16-tds] 7 [16-tds] 7 [16 | Thomas Green, 7 [16 | Thomas Gr A Tovern and Farm for Sale

A Treern and Farm for Sale.

The subscriber is desirous of selling his Tavern at Isle of Wight Court-house, with the Farm, containing 400 acres, and Saw and Girt shift thereto attached. To a person disposed to engage in many housess, this is an eligible situation, and affords a good investment of e-pital-being now under a lease, ending with the precent year, at \$400 per annum. The Tavern is a large two story sundern building, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, and are building, with, by means of failing doors, and its connection with the front, affords a diving room sufficient to accommedate with the 100 persons; and the Court-house and other public buildings, being attuated wholly upon these premises, or saides the probability of any other Tavern being ostablished in the vicinity. As the subscriber lives at so great a distance from the above property agreeding attitude of October acxt, it will then be offered upon a lease of interes of the years. Applications in either case, may be made to the subscriber, at the University of Virginia, or to A. Atkinson, Est, or Dr. Thomas Wordley, (in person, or by letter, post prind, both of wom resules in the country, Smithfield P. O., and ore authorized to contract for the same.

W. H. WODDLEY, 1500 ST. The Norfolk Beacon and Old Dominion will please cupy the 37-The Norfolk Beacon and Old Dominion will please cupy the

University of Virginia.
The Norfolk Beacon and Old Dominion will please cupy the once a week till 1st September, and forward their accounts office for collection.

Round and square, 3 to to to a do
Hoops, 3 4 to 2 1-2
Band, 2 to 6; but and tank from;
Railroad Axles, hummered on the most approved plan, and warranted; Splicing Plates for railroads, cut and punched to order; railroad from do.
In connection with their Rolling Mill and Forge, the Tredegar Company have erected an extensive from and Brass Foundry, Smithing and Machine Shop. In this department of their business, they are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Castings for railroads, mill goaring, and other purposes, and to have the same fitted up in the very hest minner, having secured the services of the most experienced and shifful artizans that could be obtained.

Having entire confidence in their ability to serve the public upon as good terms and with as good work as any similar establishment in the Union, they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

FRANCIS B. DEANE, Jr.

May 17 [3-tf] President Tredgar Iron Company.

NOTICE—To all telom it may concern AND FOR SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to Institute the control of the subscriber, as trustee, for purposes therein mentioned, by institute the control of the terms of said Deed, on the 4th Monday in Septembert, at Cumberland Court house, (that being Court day, a set of Lexbeomatining 2851-2 acres, lying in the county of Cumberland Court house, that being Court day, a last of Lexbeomatining 2851-2 acres, lying in the county of Cumberland grain the Apison attor river, 2 miles below the Stony Point is, upon which had is a good Dwelling house and other improvement for a small family. The land is fertile—a large round a high is well adopted to the growth of corn, wheat and become and a considerable portion bettom land. These who wish parch is a hundrance little farm, are invited to view the premises, men will be shown them by James toodman, living upon the same.

Asy 13

SAM. HORSON. Truster.
28-51\*

SAM. HORSON. Truster.
28-51\*

Will be cold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next, on the premises, a valuable FARM in Surry counts, 11 mass South of the Court-house, and 25 distant from Jenard offers. The buildings are spaceous, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family. The land is well dapted to the accommodation of a large family. The land is well dapted to the valuable, with a little attention for carrying on the Silk rusting and the south of south of the surry space of the repairs is needed, having been settled with a little attention for carrying on the Silk rusting in the surry space. It has been an excellent stand, from the series of R. Hill & Co., by Jon. G. Wade, and dated on the Vermits. It has been an excellent stand, from the state of many to the surry with a little attention for carrying on the Silk rusting in the surry will be made known on the day of sale, which little waterfield, on an overshot wheel, on a small scale for family becomes will be made known on the day of sale, which will be subscriber will reserve one into the subscriber will reserve one into the many trusts.

SAM. HORSON. Truster.

ON Sunday last, July 21st, our store near the Od Market, was followed in the mount of about one hundred dollars in notes and took therefore between eight and not bonk the mount of about one hundred dollars in notes and specie. Among the notes were the following: Three four, five and the mount of about one hundred dollars in notes and specie. Among the notes were the following: Three four, five and the molitar of the mount of the mount of about one hundred dollars in notes and specie.

The Public are therefore hereby notified and warned, not to trade for or take the above described. Note by John G. Wade, or to trade for or take the shove described Scrip, as measures will be adopted to prevent the same from being paid to any other than the subscribers—and we hereby offer and hind ourselves to pay what shall be considered a liberal reward for the above described money, Note by John G. Wade and Scrip—and \$100 for the apprehension and detection of the Third. errammoditing, as only a part of the money will be required in cash. The advanther will reserve one bid, in order to prevent too great a

sarrifice, though it will be sold far, very far below cost. JORDAN WOMBLE. P 3 -The right is indisputable.

Ang 23

Land for Sale.

DEING destroys of changing my residence I have determined to Diellary and tracts of land in the county of Comberland. The Diellary and tracts of land in the county of Comberland. The Dielary and which I reside, two miles below the Court-house, upon the min stage toud, contains about six hundred acres, with the innovaments of a large and well built two story dwelling house, and office, with all other houses suitable and corresponds, and office, with all other houses suitable and corresponds and office, with all other houses suitable and corresponds and office, with all other houses of any traction will consist in the use of approach text books, prescribed for the period and study of the learner—prefections, accompanied with explanations of the text—daily or tracking or trackin ment for a fundy. Upon the form is a good Granary with a Titahmy Marsane, and several new tobicco barns. A portion of the
ris for mily improved by maturing, and is well adopted to the
rallite of corn, wheat and tobicco, and all kinds of fruit common
to this country. The Brook Hill tract lies upon the Appointto.
The Brook Hill tract lies upon the Appoint to
the country. The Brook Hill tract lies upon the a tew miles
above the Clement Town Mills, contains about a thousand acres—
a large portion of which is bottom hand of good quality. This
task is well an easyed with new framed tobacco houses, a granary tree is well imposed with new framed tobacco houses, a granty win a marine statched thereto, with many comfortable cabins for farrows. Believing no person will buy without viewing the premies, a further description is deemed unnecessary. In my absence, we will show the lands to any person who may early the former to the former to the former to the farrows.

of the law.

His text books will be, Blackstone's Commentaries, (Chitty's edition, with Baron Field's Analysis,) Cruise's Dignet, Stephen on Pleading, lat volume of Starkse on Evidence, Francis' Maxims of Equity and Tacker's Commentaries. Such as purpose to attend should provide themselves with these text books, especially Chity's Blackstone with Field's Analysis, Cruise's Dignet, abruiged or remodified by Judge Lomax, in three volumes, is preferred to the original, and of this, an ample number of copies, together with some few of the other works, can be obtained here. Though the main design of the subscriber's plan be to impart elementary instruction, those who enter sufficiently advanced in their studies, or who shall become sufficiently indoctrionied in the theory of rights and remedies to commence the study of the practice, will be instructed in the abstrace but useful learning of special plending, in the branches of the practice embracing the forms of procedure in Courts of law and equity, and in the department of conveyancing. The subscriber would recommend Staunton as a place highly eligible for a legal novitate on the score of its society. The sound morals and steady habits of its critizens—the salubrity of its climato, and last, though not the least, the cheapness of its living. Subscriber's fee Subscriber is fee Subscriber's fee Subsc Morus Multicoulis and Silk Horm Eggs Morus Multiculus and Silk Worm Legs
The subscriber offers for sile, in lots to suit purchasers, Morus
Multiculus Prees in any quantity, deliverable next November;
slot, a variety of Silk Worm Eggs, among which are 10 ounces of
Munticulus Winte and Yellow, warranted genuine, ready for deliren rise. Companies or individuals wanting to supply themselves
with Eggs for the second crop or for next year, are informed, that
the had reigned will furnish them of Mammoth White, Mammoth
Greened Yellow, Yellow Ball, Two Crop White and Orange, Im
perial Mintered Sulpiner and the Pea Nut varieties—all reared in
Visition, but up so us to go to any part of the world; each kind labeiled and warranted. Apply, post paid, at the Office of the Virgital Silk Agency, to
Also, a square of the most approved Works on the Calification of

Mr. Samuel Hopou, wall show the lands to any person who may come also.

ROBF. HINDERSON.

Music Store in ClarkStute.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has latterested a supply of first rate Plane Fortes, manufactured by Mesers, Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, and Nunns & Clark—New York.

New York.

As the instruments of both factories have been sufficiently recommental by the patrons of Mr. E. P. Nash of Petersburg, and by
M. P. H. Taylor of Richmond, all further comment is unnecessary.
Be has also on hand, a fine assortment of Spanish Guitars, Violine and Flutes, and Music of the latest publications.

Orders attended to with care and dispatch.

31-6t

Commission Business.

THE General Commission and Forwarding Business, carried on for many years in this city by the late Mr. CHARLES M. MITCH-ELL, with he continued by the subscribers under the style, and firm Dany years in this city by the late Mr CHARLES M. MITCH-EL., with a continued by the subscribers under the style and firm of TRENSHAW. MITCHELL & CO. Our prior having been in the employment of Mr. Mitchell for seven years, and being fully acquired with every branch of the business, we are enabled with considence to recommend our services to the late patrons of the decreased, assuring them that our best exertions will be used for the promotion of their interests. We occupy the same houses in which the business has heretofore been done, and solicit consignments.

LEWIS D. CRENSHAW.

WILLIAM R. MITCHELL,

JOHN M. HARVEY.

August 8.

been a Yelow. Yellow Hell, two Copy Numbers and learned in Section Support as the Pean Numbers and the world; each kind la bettern, and to work to go to any to the world; each kind la bettern, and to work to go to any to the world; each kind la bettern, and the world; each kind la bettern the latest and the world; each kind la bettern the latest and the world; each kind la bettern the latest and the world; each kind la bettern the latest and the la

recept can have as contained of the medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway.

Act to have who parchase to select New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sel

not the least advance. Those who purpose payable in advance. Those who purpose to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November no to signify the 10th of November no to signify the 10th of November no to signify the 10th of November no to significant notations and the 10th of November no to significant no to significant notations and the 10th of November no to significant no to significant notations and the 10th of November no to significant no to significan

Staunton, July 19.

For sale by A. Duvat. Richmond, and John Spencer, North End. Va.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druzgists in every town throughout the U. S. and the Canadas.—
Ask for Moffet's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fee simile of John Moffet's signature is upon the label of each bottle for simile of John Moffet's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

[June 7] STAGES from Fredericksburg to the Fauquier Springs

HE Stages from Fredericksburg to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, leave Fredericksburg every day, at 4 o'clock, A. M. They reach the Springs the same day, about 2 o'clock-Thus, a visitor can leave Richmond at 40'clock in the evening, in the cars, and can arrive at the Springs the next day to dinner. (This arrangement took place from the 1st inst.)

for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the under mentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit.

North of the base line and East of the fifth principal meridian.

Fractional township 7. of ranges 1.2 and 3.

North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.

The fractional section 6, in fractional township 70, fractional township 71, 72, 73, and the fractional section 31, in fractional township 74 of range 1.

Fractional township 73, 69, and 75, township 71, and 73, and fractional township 74. Fractional township 68, townships 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76, 4 to our els of peck 8 to largels of try-h sup rflor flour 300 dust-it of new whole field beans 6 to pounds of good hard so-p 4300 pounds of good hard to ow condise to the peck state of the state of t Fractional township 67, and townships 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, and 77, of range 4.

At the same place, in continuation, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of Nevember next, for the disposal of the public lands of the public lands.

ain the limits of the account of the fifth principal meridian.
North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.
Practiceal townships 67, and townships 66, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, and e a. al township 67, and townships 69, 70, 71, 74,75, and 76. range 6. Fractional towaship 67, and towaships 68, 71, 7, 73, 74, and 73.

oge 7. ractional township 67, toweships 68, and 73, of range 8, ractional township 67, and township 68, except section 21, of

range 9.

Township 68, except section 20, of range 10.

Fractional township 67, and township 68, of range 11.

Lands appropriated, by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be axcluded from sale.

The sales will such the kept open for two weeks, funious the lands

are somer disposed of, and no longer; and no private setties of land, in the tewer-hips so offered, will be admitted until after the land, to the towe-hipe so energy,
expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this second
day of July, Anno Domani 1859.

M. VAN EUREN.

By the President: Jas. Whiteoms, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any of the and designated in the above Proclimation, is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, and make the same to the extintaction of the average and necesser, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing the section of the that the claim may be adjudicated by those effects agreeably to law, in due time, prior to the day appeared for the commencement of the public raise, and all claims not duly made known and paid for prior to the date aforesaid, are declared to have to be fortested.

[JAMES WHITCOME]

Commissioner of the General Office NECUTOR'S SALE .- On the 8th day of October n xt, if fair,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On the 5th day of October n. xt. if for, it not, the next fair day, I shall sell, pursuant to the lact will and textiment of the late Col. Vincent Brumbism, of Richmond county, Va., certain real and personal property, to wit A very fine exists on the Rappulannock river called "Level Green," of along 600 acress the said estate is divided into three fields, and enclosed with new chesout rails; there are two bains, one of which is located central to the fields, was built four years since, and cost along 5700; there is an overseer's house—in old dwelling, much dilapt dated, and numerous negro buils. The river bank is elevated, and a beautiful site for a massion can be had.

Fish, crabs and oysters, may be had in ulundance. The oyster tooks are off the landing, from which, oysters for luxury, and shells for lime, can be got without sint.

Fig., Could be landing, from which, oysters for laxury, and shells for lime, can be got without wint.

There is another tract of shoot 100 acres, lying in the said county, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Chements and Mr. Henry Latham also, one of 10 acres of White Oak Swamp land, exceedingly well timbered, adjoining the lands of the late George Davis, in the same

The personal property consists of horses, mules, horsed cattle The personal property consists of horses, mules, horned cattle sheep, hogs—household and kitchen fermiture, and plantation attensists—a catting a not horses—wagon, carts, suike, &c., &c., idea, the crops form, meant, outs, hag, &c. Terms of sale of the land will be one half in cash, and twelve months credit for the other moiety—twelve months credit will be allowed on the sales of the other property, on all sums over tendollars.—Further particulars of the terms will be known on the day of sale, at Level Green, aforesand, acts, will be known on the day of sale, at Level Green, aforesand and the sales of the other moith of the tree at a corresponding price, adding on the value of the tree. The price will not vary until after the middle of September, when is will be allowed on the day of sale, at Level Green, aforesand at the middle of September, when is will be made and the tree of the trees, or slips, which are the middle of the tree of the trees, or slips, which are the middle of the tree of the trees of the trees of the trees of the trees are corresponding price.

The personal property are off red to those disposed to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting, or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting, or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting, or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for each cyc or but open to purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for a contraction of purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for a contraction of purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for a contraction of purchase at 4 cents the double cutting or 2 cents for a contraction of purchase at 4 cents the

PENITENTIARY MANUFACTURES.—The undersigned forms the parrons of this Institution and the public general that there will, at all times, he found for sale, at the Pententian Store, on the cross street leading from the Main to Maye's find articles availly manufactured at the Institution, consisting in p

of the following, viz: Kersevs and Satinets, heavy, for negro cicthing; fine do. Jeans; Recreys and Satinets, nearly the Bine Demestics, single and double wors; Ears and Bagging; &c; HEAVY PLANTATION BROGUES and SHOES; Also fine Shoes and Bons; Harness of all kinds; Wagons, Carts, Drays, Coal Cars, Railroad do, Wheelbatrows of all descriptions; Cutting Knives, Wheat Fans, of the most approved construction; French Burr Mill Stones, a general assestment; Refrigerators, Safes, Wandrobes; Nails and Spikes, of most approved constructions, Sales, Wandrobes; Nails and Spikes, sortment; Refrigerators, Sales, Wandrobes; Nails and Spikes, different sizes; agricultural Implements, of all kinds, Tents, & other equipage, necessary for persons moving; and many artic required by Railroad and Canal contractors, all of which are purtrequired by Kailroad and Canal contractors, and whole is taken in the district of the in manufacture and material. Care is taken in the manufacture of them; and in quality and price, he is certain the may fairly compete with any article of the kind in market. A article that may not be on hand, and is manufactured at the last tution, will be executed according to order.

J. G. WATSON.

IN CHANCERY-Vinginia.-In Powhatan Circuit Court, May Herbert E. Jones and Rebecca S. his wife,

against B. Hadson, and David Greenhill and Elizabeth C. his wife and others.

The defendants, David Greenhill and Elizabeth C. his wife, having entered their appearance and given security according to act of Assembly and the rules of this Coart, and it appearing to act of Assembly and include to this court, and it appearing to satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitant of this Court manuscults, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their Attorney it is dered, that the said defendants, David Greenbill and wife, do app dered, that the said delemanary basis of recamble the bill at the here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill at the plaintiff, and give security for performing such decrees the Course make between and that a copy of this order be forthwith insert may make newspaper published in the City of Richmond and con-tinued for two months successively and that another copy be postof the Conet house of this county.

ed at the front door of the Court house of this county.

A Cony-Tester

July 26 [23-w8w] WM. S DANCE, C. Terenty Dollars Reward.

BSCONDED from Creek Coal Mines, Chesterfield, on Monday, A BSCONPED from Creek Coal Mines, Constraint, on Monny, 29th July, 10E, a dark Negro, 5 feet 5 or 9 inches high; be lieved to have a scar on one of his recek-hones. He was bought of R. E. Combes, Falmouth, but says he was originally from Faudure county. A reward of ten dollars will be given if he is lodged and her four children; Ned, in any Julipant at Chesterfield, and notice given; or twenty dollars if delivered at Creek Pirs. Address George E. Wills, care of Charles Elies & Sons, Richmond.

25-16.

Aug 16

TEN DOLLARS deev And — will give the above feward for the apprehens on and delivery of DAN EL, who abscooded from Mrs. Also's liyed plantelion, about the first of May last. Daniel is 35 year, old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, how-legged, and stutters very much. I will give the above reward, if Plantel is confined in July as that I get him again.—My Post Office is Columbia. Flurance a county, Va.

Aug 5 [21—8.0w] ISHAM CHEATHAM. Noursumes of by L. ARTIN VAN BUSEN, Pseudent of the United States of America, do here by declare and make known, the public sales will be held at the unicomentioned Land Offices, in the State of Sir-court, at the periods bereinafter designated, to

At the Land Office at Lexication, on Monday, the nieth day of September next, for the disposal of public lands lying within the it-mits of the Undermentioned townships and fractional townships Aug 5 [25-86w] ISHAM CHEATHAM.

A FEA HER WAN ED-The Farmythe Femile Seminary will commence its operation shout the 1st of January, 1840. The Trusters are desirons of securing the services of a Teacher, who can produce unquestio able testiments of high quantications for such an effice, and who intends a using tendings have need the buildings are now constructing, and will be large and commodone; the situation is healthy, and the prospect for scholars encouraging. Persons wishing to engage in such an occupation, will do well to make early application to the undersigned, a committee of the Trusters at Farmythe.

By All letters addressed to the m. must be past paid.

JAMES MADISON,
SILAS BIGLOW.
WILLIAM IL CHAPPELL,
WILLIAM C. FLOURNOY.

Aug 23 Townships 59 and 60, of range 32.

Townships 59 and 60, of range 32.

Fractional townships 59 and 60, lying East of the former West boundary of Miscourt, of Tange 33.

At the Land Office at Springheld, on Monday, the trenty third day of September arct, for the disposal of the public lands lying within

Morth of the base line and West of the fifth principal mordian.

Township 27, of range 19.

Township 20 and 20. of range 21.

Township 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, of range 26.

Townships 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, of range 27.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will cach be be ptopen for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of 1 and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be a mitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourth day of June, Anno Domini 18:5.

M. VAN BUREN. OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SERSISTENCE, SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until be the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the usu of the troops of the United Status, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans. 100 burels of park 200 burels of fresh superfine floor 90 hashes of new weste field beans 1500 pounds of good hard so p 40 hashels of good clean dry salt.

By the President:

J. White Commissioner of the General Land Office.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth

of the Chiemichi.

400 barrels of pork

800 barrels of tech superfine flour

300 bushels of new white held beans 6000 pounds at good hard soap
100 bushe's of good clean day salt.
The woole to be delivered in a 1 the month of April, 1810, and to
leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1810.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

At Fort Smith, Arkansus.

2000 barrels of nork
2000 barrels of fresh superfine floor
2000 barrels of fresh superfine floor
2000 pends of good thad soay
400 barrels of good clean cry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1840.

At St Louis, Missouri.

500 barrels of fresh superfile floor
450 barrels of fresh superfile floor
450 barrels of fresh superfile floor
750 puncts of 200 barrels of year of 200 barrels is of cool clean dy salt.

200 bush is of 200d clean dry salt.
At Fort Crawford, Prairie Du Chien, Mississippi ricer

It Fort Crawford, Trairie Du Caten, Aussisse,
200 barrels of pork
400 barrels of sop rine floor
190 bushels of new white field beans
3000 pounds of read hard sade
2000 pounds of read hard sade
80 inshels of road hard sale
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1840.
At Fort Smilling, St. Peters.

400 barrels of perk 8 0 barrels of tresh superfine flour 300 hush is of new white field beans

At Fort Winnelagu, on the Fax recer, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin reters.
300 harrels of pork
100 harrels of fresh experience floor

4500 pounds of new worth first deans
4500 pounds of good hard somp
5 00 pounds of good hard solve candles
(20 besides of good hard solve solves)
The whole to be achieved by the first of June, 1840.

At Fort Horrard, Green Bay

At Fort Howard, Green may
200 harries of the house fine floor
180 harries of the house fine floor
180 harries of new ware fine towns
2000 pennels of good hard one
2000 pennels of good hard to how candida
80 harries of good chandly sait
The shole to be delivered by the first of Jone 1840.
At Fort Brady Sault de Sic Marie.

100 harreland park 20 harreland transperfice four bushels of new water find beans un tourners of new water in the beans 1500 periods of good hard statewe condless 40 tourners of good clean day soft.

The whole to indeference by the first of June, 1840.

At New York.

200 burnels of good clean devent.
At Bultimore.
200 burnels of park
400 between the free floor
16 bushels of sew white field beside.

2000 pounds of good hard every
2000 pounds of good herd tallow candles
So bushes of good clean day soil.
Note:—All budges are responsed to extend the amount of their
note for each article, and a xiohal the total amount of each hall

The periods and quantum of oil each delivery, at those justs who re hey are not specified, will be one-footing let June, let September, et December, 1840, and 1st Marco, 1841. or December, 1900, and 1st Martel. Poll.
The tage of a nich the pink it pecked to be fattened on corn, and ach hog to weigh not bessented two hundred pounds, and will constitute hog to each barrel, excluding the fact, legs, cars, and

nout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the home.

The pork is to been trivilly picked with Turk's Island saft and in increased secretary ten pusheds such. The pork to be contained a seasoned heart of white ank or white act burrels ful hooped. The benne in witerstath barrels, and the soap and canalles to strong somes, of co venient size for transportation. Soft will only be re-

bases, of co-venient eigent frameparation. S.t. which y be re-ceived by mean ement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have curton wicks.

The provisions for Fritine of Caien and S. Peter's must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April 1849. A faiture in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to sup by these

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; The provisings will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be poid by contractors, until they are depo-nited at such store-houses as may be designated by the agent of the I have commissing sometime control of the persons with one on more unlessed at any time before a nerror into contract; and also of incre-sing or

during bin, the quantities into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities in teach derivery one thind, antisequent to the contract, on giving saily sails previous notice.

Binders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their a title, together with the names of their surface whose responsibility nust be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government of the surface their proposals with or the actes on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, indevidence of imprection and full delivery will be required at the office before payment can be made, whose will be to Treat at the office before a proposal and the district of the contracters, at their option. No drafts can be produced of the contracters, at their option. No drafts can be produced as well as expanded and their option. No drafts can be produced as well as expanded and expense of the substance of the contracters, at their option. No drafts can be produced as well as expanded and expense of the substance of the substances.

Each proposals for forms being a convolution of expanded and expense of the substance of the substance of the contracters, at their option. Substances of the substance of the substances.

Each proposals for forms being a convolution of expanded and expense of the substances. The substances of the substances.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

HAVE now growing at my farm (one mile from Richmond, on the milroad leading to Fredericksburg.) 60 000 Trees, the produce of old roots, measuring in height from 9 to 11 feet, and in circumference near the

raised from the Spring planting of slips, now 5 feet. To insure success in the cultivation of the Mo. high. To insure success in the current slips rus Multicaulis, it is necessary to procure slips rus Multicaulis, it is necessary to procure slips rus Multicaulis, it is necessary to procure slips. roots 2 3, or more years old. In such the lightnus fibre is more perfectly formed, which enables them to wellstand the recissitudes of our Spring weather, and are considered by experienced growers to be treble the value of all others. Apply (post paid)

DANIEL N NORTON, Magnetia, near Richwood, Virginia To one who wishes to engage extensively in the culture of the tree and manufacture of silk, the posses-t of such a growth, as above described is a matter of first importance, as the like in all probability cannot be pur

chased cheathers on any terms

N B - The smaller eyes on the lateral shoots will be taken off and not estimated in the count.

And 16

D. N. N.
20-1158 Aug 16

Of The National Intelligencer will please insert the above till he lith of September, and send its account to this office for co-lec-

Real Estate for Sale. Real Estate for Sale.

The for sale the Orkley Farm. This property lies in Campbell county, four miles from Lynchburg, and consists of 200 acres of land which, in point of fertility, are excelled by none in the county. The dwelling issues is a two story brick building, and comfortable, with all the necessary out houses. Also my household and kuchen

furniture, stock, &c. Any person wishing to purchase,

can examine the premises, and in the event of a sale, can have possession in time to commence seeding -Terms will be made accommodating

July 12 [19-11N] JOHN E. GREAN. RUST SALE .- By virtue of a deed of Trust exe cuted to me by Jain Gordon, bearing date the 21th of February, 1830 and duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county of Louisa, I shall, on Thursday, the 19th day of September next, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, a tract of land lying in the county of Louisa, and containing 152 acres, toge

ther with the following slaves: Abraham Polly, Eliza, and her four children; Ned, Aaron, Charles, William, JAMES LINDSAY. Trustee.

FRIDAY. . IUGUST 30. 1839.

PolitiCAL. ADDRESS OF SENATOR WRIGHT.

[CONTINUED.]
We have now reached the period where it is believed to be the common error to suppose that the revolution was complete, the Americans triumphant, and repasing quietly upon the laurels they had won, and the advantages they had gained. It is time, therefore, that we should enquire, for what was that revolution undertaking For what were the blond and treasure of our Fathers so profusely expended during the protracted period of seven long years? Was it to show to the world their prowess arms? Was it with the vain desire to win battles, that they might enjoy the empty honors of elated feeling consequent upon martial victory? Was it simply to force a change of rulers, without any change of government? it to dismess the limited monarchy under which they had lived, for an unlimited anarchy of American

No! fellow citizens, No! It was for none of these ob jects. It was to revolutionize their civil government, and re establish it upon principles of rational liberty. It was to dismiss monarchy, aristocracy and despotism from these States, to instal the people themselves as the true and legitimate sovereigns of the country, and to reduce their rulers to their proper level, as simple representatives and servants of the people. In short it was to constitute of the thirteen British colonies a free American Republic, elective and representative in all its branches, and of which the people the uselves should

he the supreme power A perfect independence from the mother country became, necessarily, the first step in this great revolution, and so I ng as she should attempt, by the force of arms, to maintain her power in, and sovereignty over, the colonies, so long that attempt must be resisted by arms, or the whole object he shand med. Hence the war of the revolution, the period of its continuance and of its terminarion: And we can now see, with some distinctness, what had been done towards the complete accomplishment of the objects of the patriotic revolutionists, and what remained to be done. That portion of the great wirk which placed liberty in the scales against tyranny and trusted the prependerance to the fortune of open war, of a battle at arms, had been accomplished. Liberty had been successful, and had forced uppression to re-

In the course of this strife we have already seen that "the articles of confederation and perpetual union" were the only progress made in the establishment of the proposed free re utilic. We have also seen, that as a central Government, of power and efficiency, these articles substance of the substance -An examination of them will show, with equal clearness that no principle of equal representation from the people was assumed to be provided for, nor indeed was the principle of strictly popular representation in any introduced into the Government they organized -The Congress they established consisted of a single bo dy, and that was composed of delegates appointed by the legislatures of the States, each State being entitled to an equal representation, and all votes being taken by States

without reference to the number of delegates from each. We may here profitably glance at the internal condition of the country at this period, that we may be able to form some opinion as to the adequacy of the existing National Gov-rument to the expenci s of the times, and

as to the probable durability of the then existing state of As a necessary consequence of the condition of the donies, at the time of the commencement of hostilities, the expense of the war for surpassed any means of revenue which they possessed, or which they could command, and beans were to be made to meet the deficiency. - The public eredit of the several colonies, or rather States, as they came then to be called, was resorted to with temporary and partial success. The articles of confederation had also conferred upon the Congress "the power to borrow money and emit bills upon the credit of the U States," which power had been exercised, to some extent, by the voluntary Congresses, befor- the ratification of the articles, and the exercise of which was cushed to its utmost built afterwards. The States too had emitted bills of credit freely, and continued to do so, to a greater or less extent, after the confederation mas ratified. In these various ways a fearful amount debt was created; an amo ant much greater the joint and several credits of the States could sustain, and a depreciation of the public paper and securities, almost unexampled in the history of nations, utterly rusnous to thousands of the entizens, nearly pros troting to the whole business of the country, and which, at any other period, and with any other generation of men, would have been utterly subversive of the weak and tottering political system, was the consequence. To add to these embarrassments, the contributions States for the prosecution of the war, wholly voluntary, as we have seen, before the articles of confederation, and practically so to about an equal extent afterwards, had been, as a very natural consequence, entirely unequal and widely variant from the ratio prescribed by Congress and admitted to be just. Hence arose the relations of greatly embarrassed condition of their separate finances. and the deeply depressed state of their several credits, could not and did not fail to produce heart burnings and dissensions. The support of the joint cridit of the United States remained also in their several hands, as the articles of confederation did not confer upon the Congress the power to raise money for any purpose, or in any manner, other than by loans, and simply made it their days, when payments of interest, or principal, of these loans were to be made, to call upon the respective states for their several proportions of the amount, according to the ratio established in the articles. It will not be supposed that these calls were observed with very great punculousness by States whose several public debts were beyond their means of immediate payment, whose several credits were depressed to the lowest point of endurance, and whose several paper remained in the hands of their own suffering and needy citizens, dis honored and depreciated: Norshould it be a matter of surprise that these States which were in advance in contributions, which held the relation of creditors to their sister States, made this circumstance an applicav for orging the injustice of further calls upon them, to increase advances they were unable to make, and for the repayment of which by the debtor States, they could see

no encouraging prospect.

Questions of boundary and jurisdiction between the States added other and serious troubles to those growing out of the deranged state of the public finances, the but denseme character of the public debts, and the gene ral depression of credit; and deep and just lears were entertained that the union constituted only by the articles of confederation could not long be preserved. The States were maintaining their local governments under their respective colonial charters, with such practical changes as the independence of the mother country demanded, or were forming new constitutions and systems of government more conformable to the wishes and be bugs of their people, and to their views of their own peculiar interests. The sense of relief from imminent and common canger, which had, during the war, proved the strongest bond of union among them, very naturally induced an increased attention on the part of their go vernments and people, to their internal concerns; to restoration of business and order and prosperity within themselves, and a relaxed vigilance as to the acts, or the wants of the common government. In this direc tion of the public mand, rival interests, local palousies and sectional prejudices could not fail to interpose themselves and to tend, however imperceptibly, to weaken the nes which bound together as one people the thir tern independent sovereignties. The powerless resolves and enactments of the Con-

grees under the articles of confederation, which the commen sense of the danger, during the war, had caused to be very imperfectly regarded, now became matters of secondary importance, to be observed, or not, as convenieuce and inverest and leeling should prompt; and as time passed on, and the causes to which allusion has been made, and others of a similar character, served toweaken the attachment of any one of the States to the common obligations of the Union, the authority and in-fluence of the Congress was seen to be proportionably weak-ned and the articles of confederation to be not portionably inefficient for the purposes of a common go Without the power to act upon the persons or property of the citizens, and with no means of enforcing their directions upon the States, this national legislature, in form, was nothing more, in fact, than ar advisory counsel, to be listened to as the pleasure of the State ligislatures should choose.
Still the articles of confederation remained the only

bond of union, and the only provision for a common government, up to the year 1757, while the derangements of the public finances, of the currency, and of public credit were rather aggravated than amended by the transpiration of time, and the inability of any of the existing governments to apply the necessary correctives. From common and continued violations of faith to domestic public creditors, the obligations upon the States to foreign creditors of that character came to be lightly reled, and the sacredness of treaties was evidently wearing off from the minds and the feelings of the State authorities and of the citizens generally. Indeed, to VOLUME XXXVI .-- No. 33.

those who gave their attentions to the affairs of the whole country, and not to those of their particular State exclusively, as the members of the Congress were compelled to do, it became palpable that the most dan-gerous tendencies were proceeding from the existing state of things, and that the existence of the Unted States, as one nation, could not long continue, without some more perfect system for a common government to conduct the external affirs of the country, and such internal matters of a governmental character as related to the whole union. Yet it was seen and felt that a deep and settled prejudice against importing any important portions of their sovereignty and power to a national government pervaded all the States, and any attempt to change the existing system might fail to meet the r approbation, or that of the people, and instead of resulting in any valuable improvement, was in great danger of bastening the dissolution of that imperfect u which had been secured by the articles of confedera-

So imperious however had become the necessity for some action to the matter, that Congress, on the 21st of February, 17-7, passed, and submitted to the States and the people, a preamble and resolution, in the words fol-

"Whereas there is provision in the articles of confederation and a perpetual union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the U.S. and of the legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience bath evinced, that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, so veral of the States, and particularly the State of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolutions; and such convenion appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these States a firm National Government. " Resulted. That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a evention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the Union."

Under this call from the Congress, twelve of the States appointed delegates to meet in the proposed convention, one State declining wholly to be represented body It was not, however, until the 25th day of Way, 17-7, that delegates appeared from a majority of he States. On that day, delegates from nine of the thirteen States being in attendance, the convention was

rganized and commenced its labora-It will not fail to be noticed that the call of the Conention was "for the sole and express purpose of revisng the articles of confederation." and the circumstance s important, as exincing the consciousness of their representatives in Congress, of the great jealousy of the States against any radical change in the form of their a government, or bond of union. Even in this form of the call, as we have already seen, one State do clined to take part in the proceeding, and whoever wistudy attentively the history of the period, will find great reason to apprehend, that, had the call been for a convention to form a constitution and new and differen system of government, a majority of the States would have followed the example of the one, and declined to send delegates or to make the attempt at all.

It has already been said, that twelve of the thirteen States were represented in the convention, and that the body was organized upon the attendance of delegales from nine only. The organization took place, as has been already stated, on the 25th of May, 1757. On the loth of that month a representative from one of the absent States appeared and took his seat. On the second of June another State came in, in the same manner, and on the 23d of July, when the convention had been in session almost two mouths, the last of the twelve joined the body, the strong desire of the convention having been previously manifested that its delegates should be in at

tendance This tiresome history of the civil condition of our country, at the time of which we speak, of the difficulies which existed in the administration of the then form of our national government, of those which internohemselves against any attempt at an improvement, and of the mode, manner and time of assembling of that body of men, (the convention of 1787,) to the result of whose deliberations and labors the American people are indebted for that wise and just system of government, which has conducted this free and flourishing country, brough a series of fifty years, to its present elevated and powerful and prespenus condition, has been const tered indispensable, as the object is to enable us to ap reciate the value of the Constitution of the United States, the sacredness with which it should be regarded by our whole people, and the danger of disturing the compromises which gave it existence. That it might have been more perfect is quite possible. That it was not vastly more imperfect is matter of just wonder and as tonishment, as it ought to be of the prefound thankfulness to every American heart

The impediments to the formation of a convention. for the establishment of a practical common government for the States, have been merely touched at. To altempt the enumeration of those which met the convenion, at every step of their progress, would be to write volumes, from the records which have been preserved and yet to leave the history of the facts as they were, and as they were presented at the time to the august body acting in that high trust, but meagerly and most imperfectly given.

Still certain great points could not fail to be matters of the most prominent discussion, nor, while any records of the proceedings of that vital assembly were preserved could the views and action of the menthers upon them escape preservation. Such were the following topics: I. The establishment of a national government, con-

2 The division of the powers conferred upon that government into legislative, executive, and judicial 3. The mode of constituting the legislative branch,

whether in one or two houses, the manner in which the members of each should be elected, or appointed, and their terms of service. 4 The formation of the executive branch, whether of

one or more persons, the source from which it should derive its election, or appointment, and its official term. 5 The organization of the judicial branch, its official tenore, its furnidiction and powers, and the manner of carrying its decisions into effect The enumeration and specification of the powers

shich must be granted by the States, and the people, to a common government, to enable it to accomplish the ct+ proposed.

7. The ratio of representation of the people and the

States in either or both houses of the legislance branch of that common government, and how far popular, and how for state representation should constitute both, or

The basis upon which popular representation should e established, throughout all the States, for federal pur

This enumeration of points of delicacy and difficulty

nd doubt might be greatly extended. Indeed every step was untrodden and dingerous ground, and most especi ally so when the delegates came to the conclusion to depart from the principles upon which the articles of confederation had organized the government, and to adopt a new and more liberal plan. Yet those which have been enumerated were of vital interest, were among those which must receive deliberation and action, and are beleved to cover the ground upon which opinions most essentially differed, and not of which grew the political parties of the period. The questions which arose under each of these heads were so numerous, and opinions upon them so variant, that it is impossible to describe minutely the line of political division and action, nor is it import-

When we understand that some were for preserving the perfect sovereignty of the State Governments, as hey were under the confederation, and against the for-mation of any Federal Government which could act upon the persons or property of the citizens, or in any way execute its measures, but through the intervention of the State authorities; and that others were for practically merging the State Governments in a strong and absolute central organization, holding in all things a supremacy over them, and a negative upon their acts, we shall see the extremes, and must be prepared to expect every shade of intermediate opinion, in a case where all was mere opinion and experiment. We must also be prepared to believe that compromise, concession and for-bearance alone could ever have formed a system of Government, where theories so numerous, so variant, and so widely opposed in principle and practice, could no: fail to be presented

We are too much accustomed to look upon the convention of 1557 as a body of sages assembled for the purpose and left wholly at liberty to form the most perfect system of government which their united wisdom could devise, and their judgments should approve; but we see, from the history of the times, that no body of